

The Journal

OF THE

Royal United Service Institution.

VOL. XXV.

1882.

APPENDIX.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Members was held in the Theatre of the Institution, on Saturday, March 4th, 1882.

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK, G.C.S.I., First Lord of the Admiralty, in the Chair.

I. The Secretary read the Notice convening the Meeting.

II. The Fifty-first Annual Report was read as follows:—

1. The Council submit to the Members the FIFTY-FIRST Annual Report.

MEMBERS.

2. Sixty Life Members and One hundred and seventy-eight Annual Subscribers, making a total of Two hundred and thirty-eight new Members, joined the Institution during the past year. The loss by death amounted to Ninety-three, and Sixty-one Members withdrew their names, whilst the names of Thirty-eight have been struck off the list in consequence of the non-payment of their subscriptions, after frequent applications. The increase therefore is Forty-six.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES AMONG THE MEMBERS SINCE 1ST JAN., 1880.

	Life.	Annual.	Total.
Number of Members, 31st December, 1880 ..	1,264	3,267	4,531
" " joined during 1881 ..	60	178	238
	1,324	3,445	4,769
Changed from Annual to Life	+15	-15	
	1,339	3,430	4,769
	Life.	Annual.	
Deduct—Deaths during 1881 ..	18	75	
Withdrawals ..	—	61	
Struck off ..	—	38	
	18	174	
	18	174	192
Number of Members on 1st January, 1882	1,321	3,256	4,577

A tabular analysis of the present and past state of the Institution is given in the Appendix, page 8.

FINANCE.

3. An Abstract of the Accounts, duly audited, is given on the following page.

**GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,
FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1881.**

EXPENDITURE.		£ s. d.		RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.	
Secretary's Salary	350 - -	Annual Subscriptions, at 10s.	...	...	192 10 -
Ditto Lodging Allowance	50 - -	" " above 10s.	...	...	2,681 - -
Librarian's Salary	" " advance	...	...	34 10 -
Clock's Salary	" " at 10s. ...	...	...	11 1 -
Servants' Wages	Increased "	...	...	3 10 -
Ditto Clothing	Entrance Fees	...	...	2,892 11 -
Insurance	Donations	...	...	238 2 -
Ground Rent	Dividends	...	...	5 9 -
Fuel	Interest on Exchequer Bills	...	...	409 10 10
Lighting	Government Grant	...	...	6 18 2
Assessed and Income Taxes	Sale of Journals	...	...	600 - -
Parish and Water Rates	Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	156 18 8
Artificers	12 8 6
Museum	
Gold Medal	
Library, Reading and Topographical Rooms	
Advertisements	
Printing Circulars and Stationery	
Maps, Diagrams, &c., for Lectures	
Journals, including Annual Report and List of Members	
Postage	18 3 11		...	...
Postage { Journals	177 12 11		...	...
House Expenses and Sundries	185 16 10		...	...
Gratuities	96 16 -		...	...
Cash repaid to Agents	6 - -		...	...
Charges from ditto	12 10 -		...	...
For £705 9s. 8d. Consols	- 3 9		...	...
Balance at Bankers	700 - -	Balance at Bankers, 31st December, 1880	...	...	89 12 1
	118 2 2	Life Subscriptions	...	...	645 - -
	£5,056 10 3
	£5,056 10' 3		...	...

Examined and found correct—
10th February, 1882.

E. T. DRAPER,
T. G. RIDEWAY, } Auditors.
E. B. WETHERED,

T. D. SULLIVAN, Accountant.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1882.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Secretary's Salary and Lodging allowance	400	- -	Balance at Bankers, 31st Dec., 1881	118	- -
Librarian's Salary	250	- -	Annual Subscriptions :		
Clerk's do.	130	- -	£ s. d.		
Servants' Wages	550	- -	At 10s. .. 180	- -	
Ditto Clothing	65	- -	Above 10s. 2,800	- -	
Insurance	18	- -		2,980	- -
Ground Rent	205	- -	Entrance Fees	200	- -
Fuel	60	- -	Dividends and Interest on Exchequer Bills	455	- -
Lighting	60	- -	Government Grant	600	- -
Assessed and Income Taxes	80	- -	Sale of Journals	140	- -
Parish and Water Rates	100	- -			
Artificers, Repairs, &c. ..	200	- -			
Museum	50	- -			
Gold Medal	12	- -			
Library and Topographical Departments	250	- -			
Advertisements	125	- -			
Printing Circulars & Stationery	150	- -			
Maps, Diagrams, &c., for Lectures	50	- -			
Journals, including Printing Annual Report and List of Members	1,400	- -			
Postage of Journals	200	- -			
Postage	30	- -			
House Expenses and Sundries	60	- -			
Balance	48	- -			
Total	£4,493	- -	Total	£4,493	- -

LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

4. Life Subscriptions to the amount of £700, including £483 10s. not invested last year, have been invested in New Three per Cents., producing £705 9s. 8d., thus raising the funded property of the Institution on the 1st January, 1882, to £13,669 11s. 6d.

The Council have since invested £400 in New Three Per Cents.

THE FUTURE LOCALITY OF THE INSTITUTION.

5. In reply to a letter addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 21st March, 1881, and signed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, President of the Institution, their Lordships informed the Council that "they have instructed the Commissioners of Woods to prepare plans for dealing as a whole with the land upon and adjacent to the Thames Embankment, and that due notice will be given of any conclusion that may be arrived at with regard to the premises occupied by the Royal United Service Institution, and that if the scheme should require the removal of the Institution to other quarters, their Lordships will bear in mind the promise of assistance made to a deputation by Mr. Lowe in 1872."

The Council have since addressed letters to the Secretary of State for War, and to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, requesting their valuable support to the claims of the Institution for a permanent site and for assistance in re-building. In reply to these communications, the Admiralty have stated that they will consult with the Secretary of State for War, who subsequently informed the Council that, having brought the claim of the Institution to the most favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, he is assured that, in the event of the removal of the Institution being found necessary, the promise of assistance made in 1872 will not be lost sight of.

PAPERS.

6. Papers on the following subjects were read and discussed during the year, viz. :—

R. E. CROMPTON, ESQ., Electric Engineer. "On Recent Improvements in Lighting by Electricity."

CAPTAIN L. K. SCOTT, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, Royal Military College. "Suggestions for Improving Musketry and Artillery Fire, combined with an Explanation of Captain Scott's system of Sighting Guns, practically illustrated by Models."

COLONEL THOMAS INNES, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders Militia. "On the Training of Militia."

COLONEL T. LYNDEN BELL, Commanding 37th Brigade Depot. "On the Offensive-defensive by Infantry in Extended Order."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. R. SHERVINTON, Deputy Commissary-General, *h.p.* "On Army Transport."

E. DELMAR MORGAN, ESQ. "On his recent Visit to Kuldja, and on the Russo-Chinese Frontier."

W. H. WHITE, ESQ., F.R.S.N.A., Assistant Constructor of the Navy. "On Pumping Arrangements in Modern War Ships."

CAPTAIN S. LONG, R.N. "Study of the Tactics of Naval Blockade, as affected by modern Weapons."

SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., &c. "On his new Navigational Sounding Machine and Depth Gauge."

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. CHAPMAN, C.B., R.A., Assistant Quarter Master General, Bengal. "On the March from Kabul to Kandahar in August, 1879 and the Battle of the 1st September."

- VICE-ADMIRAL W. M. DOWELL, C.B. "On Naval Tactics."
- CAPTAIN C. W. B. BELL, 8th Hussars, Professor, Staff College. "On the Cavalry Division; its Reconnoitring, Screening and Out-post Duties."
- VICE-ADMIRAL J. H. SELWYN. "On a New System of Hydraulic Propulsion."
- LIEUT.-COLONEL LONSDALE A. HALE, *h.p.*, R.E., Professor, Staff College. "On Out-posts, illustrated by the Systems followed in Continental Armies."
- CAPTAIN WALTER H. JAMES, late R.E. "On the best means of Adapting the existing Military Forces to the Requirements of the Empire."
- R. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., C.E. "On recent Experiments in Screw Propulsion."
- G. FAWCUS, ESQ. "On Means for Facilitating the Handling and Traversing of Heavy Guns."
- JOHN DONALDSON, ESQ., M.I.C.E., (Messrs. Thornycroft & Co.) "On the further Development of the Thornycroft Torpedo Vessels."
- CAPTAIN J. T. BUCKNILL, R.E. "On the Protection of Buildings from Lightning."
- CAPTAIN J. C. R. COLOMB, R.M.A. "On Naval Intelligence, and the Protection of Commerce in War."
- VICE-ADMIRAL G. G. RANDOLPH, C.B. "On the relative Values of the Group of Three and of Two as the Unit for Naval Tactics."
- MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID J. NEWALL, R.A. "On Military Colonization as a Reserve for India."
- CAPTAIN J. R. LUMLEY, late 13th Prussian Chlans, and Lonsdale's Horse. "On Mounted Infantry."
- CAPTAIN H. WATKIN, R.A. Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey. "On Range and Position-Finders, Past and Present."
- CAPTAIN J. R. LUMLEY. "On the Promotion of Officers in the Prussian Service, their training, and the manner in which their efficiency and capability are judged and tested."
- JOHN ROSS OF BLADENSBURG, Lieut. Coldstream Guards. "On the Austrian Army."

The thanks of the Institution are due to the authors of the above papers, for the valuable information on professional subjects contributed by them.

LIBRARY.

7. The Library now contains 19,920 volumes, of which three hundred and fifty-five have been added since the last Report; two hundred and seventy-five having been purchased and the remainder presented.

Donations of books and maps have been received from the Governments of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

The thanks of the Council have been conveyed to the several Governments for these donations.

The Institution is indebted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and to the Secretaries of State for War and India, for copies of various works issued by their departments.

The exchange of Journals with Foreign Governments and with many Scientific Societies, in this and other countries, has been continued.

MUSEUM.

8. Amongst the additions to the Museum the following are deserving of notice, viz. :—

Two cases illustrating the manufacture, at the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, of solid drawn Cartridges for the Army Revolver Pistol, for the .45 Gatling Machine Gun, and for the 1-inch Nordenfelt Machine Gun, and deposited by the Director of Stores and Artillery.

Arms, &c., taken from the natives in the late Rumpa rebellion, presented by Lieut. Macdonell, R.E.

A Greenlander's Kyak, with Fishing Implements, presented by Lieut. C. R. Arbuthnot, R.N.

The following valuable articles were bequeathed to the Museum by the late John Davidson, F.S.A., a Member of the Institution, viz., an embossed Helmet and a gilt Halbert head of the 17th century; a richly ornamented Wheel-lock Pistol of the 16th century; a gilt and chased Cashmere Sword, and a Pato-Pato, or New Zealand Chief's Club, of Jade stone.

A list of the other additions to the Museum and Library will be found in the "Proceedings" of this day's meeting, and in the Appendix to Vol. XXV. of the Journal.

VICE-PATRONS.

9. The Council have the pleasure to announce that Colonel H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, K.G., &c., &c., has become a Life Member and a Vice-Patron of the Institution; also that Major-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c., &c., who was previously a Vice-Patron, has become a Life Member.

The Council regret to record the death of Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Hope, G.C.B., a Vice-Patron of the Institution.

This distinguished Officer became a Member of the Institution in 1832, and, on promotion to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in 1879, was elected a Vice-Patron.

AUDITORS.

10. The Council also regret to record the death of Captain J. E. A. Dolby, late North York Militia, who for 24 years audited the accounts of the Institution. They have elected Major E. R. Wethered, Staff-Paymaster R.A., an Auditor in his place.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

11. On the 1st January, 1882, the number of Corresponding Members of Council was 259.

GOLD MEDAL.

12. Nine Essays were received in competition for the Gold Medal, the subject being—

“The best method of providing an Efficient Force of Officers and Men for the Navy, including the Reserves.”

Admiral Sir Edward G. Fanshawe, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Augustus Phillimore and Rear-Admiral Leveson Somerset kindly undertook the duties of referees. Their award will be made known to the Meeting, and the Medal will be presented.

The subject for the Military Essay for this year is—

“The best system of Field Training, applicable to the British Army.”

The competition is open to Members of the Institution, and to all who are eligible to become Members.

13. The following Members retire from the Council by rotation viz. :—

Colonel W. H. GOODENOUGH, R.A.
Vice-Admiral JASPER H. SELWYN.
Colonel Sir FRANCIS FESTING, K.C.M.G.,
R.M.A., &c., &c.
Admiral Sir COOPER KEY, K.C.B.,
F.R.S., &c.

Lieut-General A. J. HERBERT, C.B.
Colonel H. B. H. BLUNDELL, Grenadier
Guards.
Colonel Sir LUMLEY GRAHAM, Bart.
Vice-Admiral A. F. DE HORSEY.

The Council submit the names of ten Members, from which vacancies may be filled up. The first eight on the list are proposed for immediate election, viz. :—

Admiral Sir COOPER KEY, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.
Lieut-General A. J. HERBERT, C.B.
Colonel Sir LUMLEY GRAHAM, Bart.
Vice-Admiral W. M. DOWELL, C.B.
Colonel G. H. MONCRIEFF, Commg. Scots Guards.
Admiral Sir EDWARD G. FANSHAWE, K.C.B.
Vice-Admiral H. BOYS.
Colonel ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF, C.B., F.R.S.
Major-General HIGGINSON, C.B.
Colonel NUGENT, C.B., R.E.

} For re-election.
}
} For immediate election.

CONCLUSION.

The Council trust that the above Report will assure the Members that the state of the Institution is in all respects satisfactory.

WHITEHALL YARD,

17th February, 1882.

By Order,

B. BURGESS, CAPTAIN,

Secretary.

APPENDIX.
TABULAR ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF THE INSTITUTION
To 31st of December, 1881.

Year. 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Annual Subs. received.	En- trance Fees.	Income (from all sources).	Life Subs. received.	Amount of Stock.	Invested in the pur- chase of Books, &c.	No. of Vols. in Library.	No. of Members on the 31st Dec.	Number of Visitors.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
1831	654	..	654	1,194	..	..	..	1,437	..
1832	1,146	..	1,146	978	..	..	..	2,699	..
1833	1,405	..	1,450	692	..	..	..	3,341	..
1834	1,500	..	1,549	583	1,100	..	..	3,748	13,376
1835	1,480	..	1,574	366	2,430	40	..	4,155	8,537
1836	1,570	..	1,682	330	3,747	45	..	4,069	8,521
1837	1,549	..	1,747	222	4,747	180	..	4,164	10,907
1838	1,462	..	1,634	230	5,500	246	..	4,175	15,788
1839	1,399	..	1,565	168	5,500	292	..	4,186	16,248
1840	1,363	..	1,525	198	5,500	446	5,500	4,257	17,120
1841	1,450	..	1,643	186	6,000	243	5,850	4,243	19,421
1842	1,373	..	1,565	144	6,400	373	6,450	4,127	21,552
1843	1,299	..	1,494	140	6,700	237	7,000	4,078	27,056
1844	1,274	..	1,408	112	3,000	298	7,850	3,968	22,767
1845	1,313	..	1,466	228	1,500	127	8,160	3,988	21,627
1846	1,298	..	1,456	138	1,500	74	8,410	4,031	32,885
1847	1,314	74	1,502	132	1,700	37	..	4,017	38,699
1848	1,175	57	1,375	48	1,700	85	9,641	3,947	37,140
1849	1,176	72	1,375	84	1,150	58	..	3,970	33,333
1850	1,141	106	1,294	198	600	36	..	3,998	33,773
1851	1,136	131	1,292	66	666	34	10,150	3,188	52,173
1852	1,134	133	1,281	114	200	43	10,300	3,078	20,609
1853	1,243	319	1,684	264	523	41	10,420	3,251	25,952
1854	1,200	138	1,368	126	612	95	10,587	3,171	22,661
1855	1,159	107	1,289	120	653	55	10,780	3,131	14,778
1856	1,216	197	1,519	156	761	47	10,832	3,204	16,184
1857	1,258	176	1,937	78	1,038	40	10,969	3,168	12,755
1858	1,318	221	2,102	105	438	31	11,062	3,246	25,747
1859	1,526	195	2,277	512	946	70	11,320	3,344	28,739
1860	1,961	298	3,577	397	2,178	114	11,517	3,518	28,011
1861	2,122	305	2,899	266	2,846	99	11,812	3,689	23,296
1862	2,296	242	3,127	239	3,178	109	12,026	3,797	27,215
1863	2,379	218	3,100	405	3,583	143	12,296	3,847	18,150
1864	2,425	215	3,253	222	4,516	116	12,700	3,902	17,276
1865	2,435	154	3,467	235	4,804	137	13,000	3,895	18,253
1866	2,435	157	3,488	299	5,486	150	13,327	3,891	17,067
1867	2,431	141	3,467	208	5,732	140	13,800	3,823	17,211
1868	2,446	184	3,534	297	6,396	119	14,100	3,812	16,417
1869	2,368	165	3,485	238	6,653	232	14,669	3,792	15,947
1870	2,376	178	3,493	333	7,313	140	15,055	3,831	18,654
1871	2,455	237	3,677	538	7,748	202	15,501	3,922	19,420
1872	2,620	336	4,111	713	8,927	192	15,761	4,116	19,773
1873	2,776	295	4,316	535	9,465	222	16,227	4,276	18,183
1874	2,819	216	4,491	409	10,189	218	16,624	4,330	16,771
1875	2,801	154	4,595*	469	10,721	228	17,000	4,308	15,960
1876	2,794	162	4,500	437	11,305	171	17,700	4,320	15,543
1877	2,840	218	4,750	526	11,725	217	18,300	4,405	15,682
1878	2,881	231	4,700	459	12,091	231	18,750	4,485	17,881
1879	2,904	180	4,490	407	12,505	254	19,170	4,473	15,529
1880	2,962	255	5,115*	577	12,965	240	19,565	4,531	13,041
1881	2,893	233	4,967	645	13,670	240	19,920	4,577	12,507

* A legacy of £100 was received this year.

III. GENERAL SCHOMBERG, C.B., R.M.A. :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—In moving the first resolution I need not detain you by a speech. It is unnecessary that I should point out to you the advantages of this Institution, but I should like to say a word on the uncertainty of the tenure of our present site. Of course, that uncertainty will not last long and I should like to advance one strong argument why it should cease, namely, that the arrangement of our most valuable Museum cannot be made to the best advantage until we are certain of the ground we occupy. I am sure, I am speaking the wish of the Members of the Institution, when I say that this question should be decided as soon as possible. I will move "That the Report now read be adopted and printed for circulation amongst the Members."

Admiral Sir EDWARD G. FANSHAWE, K.C.B. :—

I rise to second the resolution. I am sure that we see with great satisfaction the statement in the Report that, if the scheme for the redistribution of the land in this neighbourhood should require the removal of our Institution, the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury will bear in mind the promise of assistance made to the deputation by Mr. Lowe in 1872. We must all endorse the concluding remark of the Council, namely, "The Council trust that the above Report will assure the Members that the state of the Institution is in all respects satisfactory."

The Resolution was put from the Chair and was carried unanimously.

IV. The names of the Members of the Council who retire by rotation having been taken as read,

Captain The Right Hon. the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, K.T., R.N. :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I think I need say but little in order to persuade you to accept the second resolution. It must be patent, I think, to every Member belonging to the Institution how important it is that we should have on the Governing Body, Officers not merely of great experience and reputation but also Officers connected with the administration of both Services. If you look at the list of Officers who are retiring, you will see that many of them, in fact all of them, are occupied in important positions in the Services, and the Institution has good reason to be grateful to them for giving so much of their valuable time in order to promote those objects which it endeavours to support. I beg to move "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Members of the Council who retire by rotation, namely,

Colonel W. H. GOODENOUGH, R.A.	Lieut.-General A. J. HERBERT, C.B.
Vice-Admiral JASPER H. SELWYN.	Colonel H. B. H. BLUNDELL, Grenadier
Colonel Sir FRANCIS FESTING, K.C.M.G.,	Guards.
R.M.A., &c.	Colonel Sir LUMLEY GRAHAM, Bart.
Admiral Sir COOPER KEY, K.C.B.,	Vice-Admiral A. F. DE HORSEY.
F.R.S., &c.	

and that the following Members be elected to fill the vacancies :—

Admiral Sir COOPER KEY, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.	} For re-election.
Lieut.-General A. J. HERBERT, C.B.	
Colonel Sir LUMLEY GRAHAM, Bart.	} For immediate election.
Vice-Admiral W. M. DOWELL, C.B.	
Colonel G. H. MONCRIEFF, Comdg. Scots Guards.	
Admiral Sir EDWARD G. FANSHAWE, K.C.B.	
Vice-Admiral H. BOYS.	
Colonel ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF, C.B., F.R.S.	
Major-General HIGGINSON, C.B.	
Colonel NUGENT, C.B., R.E."	

Lt.-Colonel GARNHAM, Commanding 4th Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment :—

I rise with great pleasure to second the Resolution which has been proposed by Lord Dalhousie. It is unnecessary for anyone to call attention to the importance in Institutions of this kind, of having an efficient Council. I may say that all the Members of this Institution are convinced that the Council do their utmost for it. It is not an easy task to advance the interests of such an Institution, particularly with regard to such questions as the removal of the Institution, which will probably be brought before it. Looking at that circumstance, I think we can do no better than re-elect the Officers who have so kindly served before, and elect those Officers whose names have been submitted to you. I have very great pleasure in seconding the Resolution.

The Resolution was unanimously agreed to.

V. Vice-Admiral H. Boys :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in bringing forward the following Resolution. It is perfectly clear that no Institution of any kind can be governed without accounts and no accounts can be accepted with authority without auditors. The thanks of this Institution and of the Meeting are due to our Auditors. The Resolution is "That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Auditors for their valuable services and that the following Gentlemen be elected for the ensuing year, namely, E. R. Raitt, Esq., for re-election; T. G. Ridgway, Esq.; E. T. Draper, Esq.; and Major E. R. Wethered, Staff-paymaster, R.A."

Colonel MILNE HOME, Royal Horse Guards, M.P. :—

I have much pleasure in seconding the Resolution which has been proposed. There is no necessity for me to add any words to those of Admiral Boys; but I may be permitted to say, that the Members of the Institution will join the Council in the expression of regret at losing the services of Captain J. E. A. Dolby, who, for 24 years, has audited the accounts of the Institution. I personally had knowledge of the interest he took in its affairs and I regret losing his services. The accounts, we are glad to know, require more attention than formerly, inasmuch as the Membership has increased during the past year; let us, therefore, hope that their labours as Auditors will increase similarly in future years, and that they will deserve still more the thanks of this Institution.

The Resolution was unanimously agreed to.

VI. The Secretary then read the Report of the Referees, on the Naval Prize Essay, and in accordance with that Report the Chairman announced that the author of the Prize Essay was Captain Lindesay Brine, R.N. The names of those who had gained honourable mention were Lieutenant Charles Campbell, R.N.; Commander Hubert H. Grenfell; Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Tupper, R.N.; and Lieut. C. L. Ottley, R.N.

Admiral Sir COOPER KEY, K.C.B., Lord of the Admiralty, First and Principal Naval A-D-C. :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am extremely glad to have the opportunity of asking you to give your thanks to the Referees, the mention of whose names is sufficient to shew that great professional knowledge, great care and discrimination have been given to the decision of this Prize Essay. The mention of the names of Admiral

Sir Edward G. Fanshawe, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Augustus Phillimore, and Rear-Admiral Leveson Somerset, is sufficient to convince everyone that, for the subject which has been chosen for the Essay, no better Referees could have been selected. The medal has been awarded to Captain Lindessay Brine and I have no doubt our Chairman will refer to his deserts in this case. But I may say a word on this subject: I have been twitted with stating last year that I recommended that the writers for this Essay should introduce nothing new. I quite forget the words which I used; but what I certainly intended to say, and what I hope has been followed, is that we do not want any utopian or theoretical view as to the mode of providing an efficient force of Officers and Men for the Navy at the present day; that, if the Essays were to be made of any practical value to the Administrators of the Navy,—and I hope we always find in Essays on Naval Subjects a great deal of information,—the writers of the Essays, mostly young men, should follow the lines which the Administration of late years had followed:—that it was quite hopeless to think that anyone could sit down with their eyes closed to the experience of past years and draw up any theoretical idea of what the training and education of either Officers or Men should be. When I said that I hoped they would not give us anything new, that is what I intended to represent. I feel sure that the Referees, to whom our thanks are due, would not have given the award of their commendation to anything that was so unpractical as to take up an entirely new line. I cannot, while asking the meeting to offer their thanks to the Referees, forbear from saying a word, which I have from year to year repeated here since I have had the honour of being a Member of the Board of Admiralty, which is, that we do look to this Institution as a great assistance to our Service, by inducing young Officers—and I see a Sub-Lieutenant's Essay has been spoken of with commendation—in inducing young Officers to think, and to put their views on paper: for unless people put their views on paper, or submit them to some test, those views are vague and crude. I am sure the Lectures delivered in this Institution, the papers written for it, and the discussions that follow the Lectures, are of great service to our young Officers, and as long as the Council, which is composed of experienced Officers of the Navy and Army, watches carefully over the papers brought before it, I think I may answer for the Board of Admiralty, and say that no objection will be taken to any Officer producing or reading a paper in this Institution. On the contrary, it will bring him to the front; it will shew us what he is made of and, I believe, will be of great advantage to the Service and to him. I beg to move that "The thanks of this meeting be given to the Referees for their valuable services in adjudicating on the Essays submitted to them."

Lieut.-Colonel R. T. THOMPSON, Commandant, School of Music, Kneller Hall:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I beg to second the Resolution.

The Resolution was unanimously agreed to.

VII. Lieut.-Gen. ARTHUR HERBERT, C.B.:—

I have to propose that the following alterations in the Bye-Laws—notice of which has been duly given—be adopted. As you have all had the papers before you, I will not trouble you by reading them, but I will merely explain the alterations. In Section II., the words "Officers who have quitted the Service," have been substituted for "Retired Officers," because, according to the new Regulations, officers retired from the army can still hold Commissions, whereas "Retired Officers" in the old regulations applied to Officers who had sold out. Therefore "Retired Officers" will have a right to election without ballot, whereas, "Officers who have quitted the Service," that is, Officers who have resigned their Commissions, will not have a right to re-election without ballot by the Council. In the latter part of Article 2, Section II., the words "of the Council," have been added to "by Ballot." There was a doubt as to what "Ballot" meant, whether it meant Ballot by the whole of the Members of the Institution or Ballot by the Council, and therefore the Council thought it advisable to explain the case, by adding the words "of the Council." In Article 3, Section II., the words "of the Council," are added after the word

"Ballot," as in the preceding Article. In Section IV., Art. 4, an alteration has been made to the following effect. According to the old rule, vacancies occurring during the year were to be filled up by the Council, "the Members so elected going out by rotation, as the Members would have done whose position they have been elected to fill." This was found rather inconvenient. In some cases, we elected a Member of Council to fill the position of an Officer whose turn for retirement might come in a few months; it therefore became useless to elect an Officer to serve three or four months on the Council and go out; and the Council considered it advisable to substitute the following Rule, "The eight Members who have been the longest time on the Council shall go out annually: three of these retiring Members shall be eligible for re-election." That seems clearly a Rule for the convenience of the Council and of everyone.

In Section V. an alteration has been proposed in the Rule for the following reasons. Some officers in full pay both in the Army and Navy do not leave word with their agents or bankers to pay their subscriptions; in consequence, on returning to England some two or three years afterwards, they find that they are three years in arrear and have to pay up those three years in order to continue Members. Officers complain of that; one Officer particularly, who had been abroad some six years, wished to become a Member of the Institution, and found he had to pay £6 arrears: whereas, according to the new Rule, he would cease to be a Member on going abroad if he did not pay his subscription *de facto*, and he could become eligible for re-election as any other Officer in the Army on his return. This seems to me to be a fair Rule and the Council recommend it for your adoption.

The next alteration proposed is in Section XI., that "The Libraries and Reading Rooms shall be kept open (Sundays excepted) for the use of Members only, till six in the evening, or to a later hour, at the discretion of the Council." This Rule is proposed, as the Council find that there are only a very few Members who remain in the Institution after six o'clock. It must be remembered that to keep the gas burning and fires lit for two hours extra, entails a considerable additional expense upon the Institution and also extra labour on the part of the employés; of course it remains for the Members to decide whether it is wished that this Institution shall be closed at that hour, and that economy made. The Council are of opinion that it would be advantageous.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir BEAUCHAMP WALKER, K.C.B., Director General of Military Education:—

In rising to second the Resolution, I have little to add to what has been said excepting that, as Chairman of the Council for the past year, I may say that these changes have not been brought forward without great care and deliberation. The first one is a matter of very small moment, but the other three have been carefully discussed by us, and we have endeavoured in every way to make ourselves acquainted with both sides of the question.

The proposed alterations in Sections II. and IV. were then put and agreed to.

On Section V. being put, Colonel LONSDALE A. HALE, late R.E., Professor Staff College, said:—

I cannot help feeling that the change proposed with regard to rejoining the Institution is a dangerous one. I am afraid that Officers will be inclined, sometimes in a moment of hurry, to remove their names if they know that they can rejoin at any time on the payment of one pound; whereas, at present they have to pay heavily to rejoin. I think it is a point which the Council ought to consider fully and I should be sorry if this Resolution was passed unanimously.

General Sir BEAUCHAMP WALKER:—

In reply to Colonel Hale's observation, I may remark that any Officer who ceases to become a Member of the Institution, at his own desire, may rejoin

again the next day under the proposed rules; therefore, I do not quite see the appropriateness of Colonel Hale's remarks. Anybody who withdraws, provided he is not an Officer who has quitted the Service, may simply write to the secretary, and say, "I wish to rejoin;" he pays £1 as entrance fee and his first year's subscription and so rejoins. Therefore we have only proposed that to those who, from carelessness perhaps, or absence on Foreign Service, have fallen into arrears, an opportunity should be given without calling upon them for subscriptions in arrears.

The Resolution adopting Section V., as altered, was carried by a majority of 40 to 15.

On Section XI. being put, Colonel BAYLIS, 18th M. Rifle Volunteers, Q.C., said:—

Before you put that Clause, my Lord, will you allow me to offer a few observations. It must be generally admitted that the objects contained in this Museum are for public instruction and use. I see that the Council, in suggesting the alteration in the hours of closing, have also, with very great foresight and consideration, reserved to themselves the power of extending the time, for it is stated in the proposed resolution that the Libraries and Reading Rooms are to be kept open till six o'clock in the evening, "Or to a later hour at the discretion of the Council." At first sight, I thought that the Clause extended to the Museum also, but I am happy to say that it does not, but is confined to the Library and Reading Room. It is certainly desirable that those who, like myself, are engaged during the day should have the opportunity of consulting this very valuable Library in the evening. I really hope that the Council will take this matter into consideration, that there are many outside Members whose time is otherwise employed during the day and who can only consult the books after six o'clock. I am sure there are many Volunteer Officers, who are not so familiar with military matters as they would wish to be and who would, therefore, like an opportunity of consulting the Military works contained in our Library; and, as we know, most of those gentlemen are only disengaged during the evening, so that if the Library was closed at six o'clock, they would be practically excluded from its benefits. Having said that, perhaps I may be excused, as one of the oldest members of the Institution connected with the Volunteer Force, if I refer for one moment to the question of the site. It is a very important question. It is a matter to be regretted very much that, while in 1847, we find that 38,699 persons visited the Institution, in 1881 there were only 12,507 visitors. Now it appears to me that if we had a proper site for our excellent and valuable Institution we should have an increased number of visitors, and not only that, but also an increased number of Members. I am one of those who believe, as a member of the Volunteer Force, that if we only had a new building Volunteer Officers would contribute very largely to its Members. I believe I see my way to thousands joining this Institution when we have a new building. Therefore, as the matter is at present before the Council, I, as a humble member of the Volunteer Force, availing myself of the benefits of this Institution, and having induced a large number of Members to join, would simply say that I believe if they would do us the honour of putting more Volunteer Officers on the Council, representing men who have an opportunity of becoming Members of the Institution, that they would thus very largely increase the number of Members. It would be a great honour to the Volunteer Force to think that the Members of its body were admitted to the Council, and I am sure that such men as were elected would be very valuable Members.

Mr. BASIL PORTER, late Deputy Commissary:—

I wish to move an amendment to the motion, namely, that the hours, instead of being altered as proposed, remain as they are. There are a considerable number of the Members who come daily to this Institution between six and eight in the evening. I believe, taking the whole year round, there are 25 Members who avail themselves of its privileges during the hours now proposed to be taken off. It

is a great advantage to Members residing in London to have the Institution open between those hours, especially in the case of gentlemen who wish to read. I admit that there might be some advantage in closing the Institution, on the ground of economy; but, as I have already stated to the Council, in the memorandum I delivered to the Secretary, however, large savings might be effected in other ways, I think it would be a very great hardship that Members who have paid down £9 for a life Membership, on the faith of certain privileges attached to it, should find that those privileges were to be curtailed. I therefore move as an amendment to the proposal for closing the Institution at six o'clock, that the hours remain as before.

Major KEBBEL, H. P. :—

I second the amendment. I have an amendment of my own, which I shall place in the hands of the Chairman, if unfortunately this one should drop through; but I trust it will not. I feel that in the presence of distinguished Members of Council, and other experienced Officers, it is a great presumption for a Member like myself to raise a point in this theatre; but this is, after all, a minor point, which I think the humbler Members of the Institution are more interested in than the higher. The Members of the Council do not use the Library during the hours which it is proposed to strike off; and no doubt a very limited number of the Officers here present ever use it during those hours. The whole year round, as the mover said, there are not above 25 out of 4,000 Members who use it at those times. Out of that number, however, I have in my pocket the signatures of 12 gentlemen who use the Institution after six o'clock in the evening. They come into the Institution before six o'clock, but they use it after six o'clock, and they conceive it a great hardship that they should be turned out in this summary way at such an hour as six, the most convenient hour after gentlemen have come into the house and got their papers. It has been said, that the Institution is not intended as a Club, but only as an Institution for scientific purposes. I think, however, that a part of its aim should be to afford some degree of amusement and pleasure. Officers who have got through their work in the Service do not want to study; they come here because it is a convenient place. I have been a Member of the Institution for the last 20 years. During 15 of those years I never came into it but now I do come I want the use of it; and if this bye-law is carried, the principal object for which I want it would be taken away. Dealing first of all with the question of economy, as the proposer has said, there are many other things in which economy could be obtained. This is one mode of obtaining it, I would propose another. A fire is only requisite in winter. Now, it might be taken for granted that no Members come here before noon. At present, the fires are lighted at 10, if they were not lighted until 12, you would have two hours saved without interfering with the convenience of the Members. Members do not require it before 12, but they do want it after six. If economy is to be practised, it would be as well (and better) to take off two hours in the morning, than to deprive us of two hours in the evening. As far as the Staff are concerned, I should not wish to press hardly upon them, but it must be borne in mind that keeping the Institution open affects none of the porters. A man has to remain here all night and he opens and shuts the doors for Members after six o'clock. With regard to the clerks, we all respect Mr. Winsor and are very sorry for him; but still, if he cannot undertake the duty, does the Council suppose that there would be difficulty in getting a competent man for £130 a year, who would not object to do the work up to seven or eight o'clock? It is contrary to all experience. Is there a club in London in which the clerk or porter, who opens the door, does not remain at his desk until a much later hour? There is no necessity to have him here so early in the morning and though his pleasure would be to have his evenings, still I think the Institution is entitled to the first consideration. For these reasons, I shall second the amendment; and before I sit down I would appeal to Members not to use their voting power in order to upset Members who make use of this Institution. I hope the Council will not think that I am wanting in respect for them; but still I do not think that we ought to be deprived of those two hours, upon a notice put up, as this notice was, without giving the Members a chance of communicating with the

Council. The notice was put up on the last day possible ; there was no opportunity for the Council to hear what any Members had to say : and now the alteration is brought forward and if carried, will be carried by gentlemen who have no personal interest in the matter. I think I may appeal to Officers in the Services not to outvote their brother Officers in this matter.

Commander JAMES BROWN, R.N., Assistant to Director of Naval Ordnance :—

I think, instead of closing the Institution at eight o'clock, it would be productive of benefit to keep open until nine. Officers come to London occasionally, who are not inclined to give up any portion of the day time to come here, and who would gladly come here to read professional works after dinner, if the place were open until nine. There are a number of Officers holding official positions in the Admiralty and War Office, who are employed up to six o'clock and to whom the professional Library of the Institution is of the greatest importance. The present rule would entirely shut out those officers from the privileges of the Institution. I hope that those Members who have voting power only and do not use the Institution, will consider the case of Officers who wish to use the Institution. I am sure that few Members are here in the morning ; but there are a large number of Officers with whom I have consulted in London clubs, who would gladly come here if the Institution was only open until nine.

The CHAIRMAN :

We have had an intimation from Major Kebbel, that if this amendment which is now proposed be rejected, he has another to propose. The amendment that has been put into my hands is to negative the new rule and therefore, if the amendment proposed by Mr. Porter can be put in the way he suggested, I do not see what opportunity Major Kebbel would have for his amendment. The most convenient way is to put the first amendment thus—"to omit the word six from the proposed section." If that were carried, there would be the substitution of the word "eight" for the word "six," which would bring the Rule back to its present state. If, on the other hand, the word "six" were carried, there would still be opportunity for the Member to move his further amendment upon the proposed section. It seems to be the fairest way of putting the rule to the Meeting.

Major BAYLIS :

If you strike out the word "six," the Council are bound to close at eight. I heard one gentleman say, just now, that Members wanted to have the Institution open until nine. The resolution as proposed by the Council puts it in their discretion to open it until nine if they please.

Admiral Sir FREDERICK NICOLSON, Bart., C.B. :—

So does the old rule.

Mr. PORTER :—

I think my amendment, as proposed, meets the case. If any other Member, afterwards, wishes to make any proposal it is open to him.

The CHAIRMAN :—

My object is to give the Meeting power, supposing the motion to negative the rule was rejected, still to amend the rule ; whereas if I put the motion in the way proposed, there would not be further opportunity of amending it.

Admiral Sir FREDERICK NICOLSON :

Before this motion is put, I should like to say a few words. As a Member of the Council, I can assure the Members of this Institution that nothing was further from the thoughts or desires of the Council than to curtail any of the advantages that the Institution offers to the Members. It was stated to us, and I have figures before me which bear it out, that the only room used after six o'clock, with very rare exceptions, is the Reading Room, where the newspapers are : that the gentlemen who use that room are nearly always the same Members, and average about four or five daily, during the year ; and I say it with all possible respect to them, that they are not gentlemen who care very much to use the Library ; but they rather come there to read the newspapers which we are anxious and willing to furnish to our Members. The object of the Council was solely to put it before the Members at this Meeting whether, for the sake of a very few Members—for if we take the average of the year, of those who come in after six o'clock, it comes to less than half a Member a day ; or if you take it in another way it is about four or five who use that particular room for the purpose I have stated—whether for the sake of that small advantage to that very small number, the room should be kept open. It is not for the Council to say that it shall not ; but, looking at the general administration of the Institution, we thought it was hardly desirable to keep the Institution open, to keep the gas and fires burning and keep the clerk and attendants for such a very small advantage and an advantage which, I must say again, is rather beside the great scope of this Institution, which is to enable Officers of the Services to extend their knowledge in the science and art of war. I can assure those gentlemen who object to this change, that it was not done in the least degree with a view to curtailing the advantages to which any Member is legitimately entitled. I do not know whether I need go into the various details which have been raised. I have already stated that the Library is not the room used at that time of the day ; but an allusion has been made to the Life Membership Fee, and we are told that by altering this hour we are in fact altering the privileges which a man, who has paid the fee for Life Membership, is entitled to. Now it has been a question for many years whether our Life Membership Fee is not a great deal too low : it is only nine years' purchase ; and there is hardly another Institution, certainly none conferring the advantage that we do, of numbers of the "Journal" sent post free all over the world, in which the Life Subscription is so low. It is, as I have said, only nine, and I think most of the Members know that it usually ranges from 12 to 15, and, even more years' purchase. I again repeat that the Council have only one desire, which is to make the Institution as advantageous as it possibly can be made for all Officers who are Members of it.

Lieutenant HOLDEN, Worcestershire Militia :—

It has been said that Members who use the Institution use it simply for reading the papers. I come here five nights out of six every week and I use the Library nearly every night. True, I sometimes go into the Reading Room to see the evening papers ; but I use the books in the Library five nights out of six, for the sole purpose of study.

Lord DALHOUSIE :—

May I ask how many Members the last speaker usually finds in the Library besides himself ?

Lieutenant HOLDEN :—

Sometimes I do not find any but myself ; if it is an advantage to me to use the Institution at that hour, I do not think it ought to be taken away from me ; I am not a Volunteer Officer myself, but I believe there are a number of Officers in the Volunteer Force, in London, who are employed as clerks all day,

and do not get away from their business until five or six o'clock. As I say, I use it five nights a week until eight o'clock, and it would be therefore curtailing my privileges if it was closed at six.

Major KEBBEL :—

I certainly urge that the Institution is intended to afford a certain amount of recreation and pleasure to its members as well as to present opportunities for study. If the Institution is confined entirely to the scientific part, I think it would not be necessary to keep it open more than three days a week, and then you might economise very largely. I think an average of 5 Members out of 25 is quite as strong as an average of 55 out of 4,000; and I take it, as I said before, that economy might be obtained in other ways.

Admiral Sir FREDERICK NICOLSON :—

May I ask you where that 25 comes from; our returns do not show it.

Colonel CARTER :—

I should like to say one word with regard to the Members who frequent the Reading-Room. The observation has been met simply by saying that there are newspapers there; but there are books of reference there also, which are very useful to officers who have business to attend to—Postal Directories, Clergy Lists, Court Guides, various books of reference on the tables which I find very useful and I think the only time that most of us can come here is between six and eight. Many of us are engaged in the day time and it is impossible that we can come here previously. Moreover, there are in that room conveniences for writing. If these advantages are put before us to induce us to become Members, and to remain Members, why deprive us of them? I certainly think it is a great hardship. It may be kept open to a later hour, at the discretion of the Council; but I do not know that the Institution is kept open to a later hour except on very exceptional evenings, such as when lectures are given. I certainly am of opinion that many are induced not to come here of an evening because they are liable to be turned out half-an-hour, perhaps, after they have come in. They no sooner begin to read a book or a paper, or get interested in anything, than they must expect to be warned to leave the Institution; and it is not pleasant for a Member to be told by a servant, "It is time, Sir, for you to go."

General Sir BEAUCHAMP WALKER :—

There are two or three remarks, I should like to make with reference to this discussion. Facts are facts. A gentleman has made the remark that if the Institution was kept open until nine, the Library would probably be very much consulted by those who are kept away until six o'clock. The whole of the Library portion of the Institution is kept open until eight o'clock at present and I should like to know how many consult it. We find that nobody comes in the evening. It can hardly be supposed that the Institution is to be kept open all night like a Club; it is not a Club; it is a Literary and Scientific Association. I belong to one or two others in London, and I should like to know which of them is open after 4 o'clock in the day, or which of them provides newspapers for the amusement of its Members. I see Admiral Ommanney is present. He is on the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, and I would ask him to what hour the Society's rooms are kept open?

Admiral Sir ERASMUS OMMANNEY, C. B., F.R.S. :—

Never after five.

General Sir BEAUCHAMP WALKER :—

There is another assumption which I feel called upon to meet. One honourable gentleman assumes that an average of only 25 Members use the Institution daily. I am not quite sure that that average is right, but supposing only 25 Members enter it daily, those are in all probability different Members, and would represent in the year a large proportion of those who are Members of the Institution. But we know as a fact—this proposal is not made in any haste, not from any feeling of animosity towards those who appear to be affected by it: quite the contrary—after very careful consideration, that the gentlemen who frequented the Institution at the hour now under consideration were identically the same all the year round: so that instead of representing an average of 25 per diem, out of the whole number of subscribers, it represents not an average at all, but an absolute identity of under 12 who come here habitually at that time, and that of those 12, there are not more than five who habitually come here. These questions were all most carefully considered by us, before the proposal was made to make this alteration. There was also another proposal, which was that the fires should be lighted two hours later in the morning, in order that they might be kept up these two hours in the evening. If that was the case, the building would be extremely cold at the time it was open to the public; and further than that, those who have to do the work in it all day must starve to death in winter. It is necessary, in all those places which are used between 12 and 4 o'clock, that the building should be warmed before the public or the Members come to take advantage of its privileges. As regards the attendance in the evening, all I have to say is this, that we have found it necessary—I do not say to discourage, but to take no immediate steps to obtain—the evening lectures, for the simple reason that, when lectures are given here in the evening, nobody comes. Therefore, I cannot think it likely, if the Institution was kept open to a later hour than eight o'clock, as has been suggested, that anybody would take advantage of it. People won't even come here for the excitement of a lecture, and it is not likely that they would come merely to look at a book. Before sitting down, I wish particularly to add to what my colleague, Sir Frederick Nicolson has said, that there was no feeling of any kind. Until the question was first considered, whether it was a waste of the funds of the Institution to keep it open to this late hour, in contra-distinction to the hour at which most Institutions of a similar nature, in London, are kept open, nothing was known of the names of those who attended; it was only known that the average was extremely small; afterwards inquiry was made and it was found that the same names repeated themselves day after day; therefore the average of five really represents nothing, as regards those who attend daily.

General SCHOMBERG :—

May I be allowed to make a suggestion, viz.: that, as this proposal seems to have taken Members somewhat by surprise, the consideration of this bye-law shall be deferred for another year. It will not be of very great consequence if it remains for twelve months longer, and then, if necessary, we can re-consider the question.

Admiral The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN HAY, Bart., C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.P., &c. :—

I will second the proposal made by the gallant general. I had no idea, when this was proposed, that there would be the amount of opposition which appears to be given to it by the gentlemen who have addressed the meeting; and I think it will be as well to give us a year further, to consider whether the two hours are to be taken from even the five privileged persons who appear to use it. If, by that time, it is found that the Institution is not used during those hours for scientific purposes, then due notice will have been given, and the meeting will assemble next year ready to determine as to whether those two hours shall be taken away. I think the gallant general has made a suggestion which is worthy of being followed.

Admiral Sir FREDERICK NICOLSON :—

As the facts and figures were put into my hands, which I have endeavoured to bring before the Meeting, perhaps I may, on the part of the Council, rise to answer the suggestion which has just been thrown out. We have only one desire, which is the general advantage of the Institution. We are very far from wishing to enforce any change of this kind, and, in fact, it is perfectly true that, although we are within our legal notice, the notice has only been given fourteen days ; and if there is a general feeling in the Meeting, that longer time should be given for the consideration of this change, I am sure the Council will not object.

The Resolution to alter Section XI., Article 2, of the bye-laws, was withdrawn.

Lord Northbrook left the Chair, which was taken by Sir Beauchamp Walker, Chairman of the Council.

Major-General Lord CHELMSFORD, G.C.B. :—

I rise to propose the last resolution, which I feel sure will be accepted by you unanimously, "That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, for having taken the chair this day." I know that I am expressing the feelings of the Council when I attach the highest value to the support which this Institution receives from the head of the Admiralty and the War Office, and I am certain that all the Members of the Institution—not only those who are present, but all those who belong to it—will feel with ourselves that it is a very great privilege that we receive the substantial support from the two heads of the sister services which we have, for many years, experienced. I therefore trust, in proposing this resolution, you will all feel that it is one which may be taken almost without a vote.

Admiral Sir JOHN HAY :—

I second the proposal made by Lord Chelmsford. The Meeting has had more to do than it usually has on these occasions, and I am sure we are excessively indebted to the First Lord of the Admiralty for having presided over us to day. He and I have sat opposite to each other in another place, and he has filled the highest offices of State. I need not say he is not sorry to be back to his own first love, for I think he began his public service in the Admiralty. We are all, I am sure, very glad to see him in the position which he now holds, either as Chairman of this Meeting, or the higher offices of State which he fills so worthily. I would desire to call his attention to some remarks that fell from my friend Sir Cooper Key—remarks which I am sure he will accept in good part, and will endorse with reference to what is put before us in this report. It will be seen that the papers which have been read in this Institution, so far as the Navy is concerned, have been given by three Admirals, who are not in fear of the Admiralty, and by one Captain in the Navy, who is a most excellent and admirable officer. But we have been told by the gallant officer who so carefully edits a portion of the *Journal*, that there is an impression abroad, which Sir Cooper Key did his best to dissipate to-day, that young officers of the Navy would not be approved of if they contributed to the *Journal* of this Institution, or to its lectures, the thoughtful information which they, I am sure, in these days of education, might possibly be able to give. We see that it is so, because amongst the officers who have competed for the medal, there is one sub-lieutenant and three officers holding high rank in the Navy, whose papers have been commended, in addition to the gallant officer who so worthily obtained the medal. This, therefore, shows that it is of the greatest possible advantage to the public, with reference to the Navy and the Admiralty, that young officers—of course not trenching upon matters of discipline—should contribute information, which they may be glad to do

as the result of their consideration and study. We know Lord Bacon said, that "Writing maketh an exact man." I am quite sure that "reading" has made "full men" of young officers of the Navy, and "speaking" may make them "ready men;" but the exactness which Lord Bacon has advised is only to be secured by careful consideration of papers, such as those that have been put before us to-day. I am sure that a few words from the First Lord of the Admiralty, confirming what has fallen from the distinguished first Sea Lord, will encourage young officers of the Navy to contribute, to the *Journal* of this Institution, information which very many of them are capable of giving. Of course the Council of the Institution takes care that nothing shall be published or accepted, which would in any way, trench upon the discipline or subordination of the Service, or would reflect upon matters which it would be as well that young officers, though they may think about, should not speak about. Apart from these questions, there are many others which this Institution would encourage officers to produce, in the same way that the papers have been produced by the distinguished officers whose names we have mentioned to-day, and who have been commended by the three gallant officers who have acted as referees. With these few remarks I would venture to second the proposal made by Lord Chelmsford.

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

LORD NORTHBROOK :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I beg to return my very sincere thanks for the kind vote which has been given to me for taking the Chair to-day. It has been a work of pleasure, I can assure you. It is usual, I believe, for whoever takes the Chair on these occasions, to say a few words; and, as on the present occasion, we have had a good deal of business, they must, of course be very few. I should not like that we should separate to-day without my endorsing the feelings of regret which have been expressed to the Meeting, at the loss we have sustained in the course of the year in that most distinguished officer, Sir James Hope. Ever since I have known anything of the Navy, and the feelings and opinions of officers of the Navy, I have always heard that Sir James Hope filled one of the highest positions in the Service, not only from his long and distinguished career, but from his kind and chivalrous character, which has tended to raise the general tone and feeling among the officers of the profession, with which, as a civilian, I have the honour at present to be connected.

In respect to the work of the year, as affecting the Navy, it seems to me that there have been some most useful papers read during the last year. The paper by Admirals Dowell and Randolph, upon "Naval Tactics"; the paper by Captain Long, upon "Naval Blockade," and the paper by Captain Colomb, R.M.A., upon "The Intelligence Department of the Navy," have been all of great value to the Naval profession, and to the Naval Administration. The last paper, viz., that of Captain Colomb, I read with very great interest; the subject is one of very considerable importance, and those officers who are present, who are interested in it, will be glad to know that the Board of Admiralty have taken this matter into consideration, and that they hope they have set on foot a system, under which the materials of Naval intelligence, which already exist in the Department, somewhat scattered, will be brought together, and will be supplemented by information derived from the best officers who come home from time to time, from different stations in all parts of the world.

The Essay to which the Gold Medal has been awarded to-day and the Report of the referees, giving so much credit to the Essays that have been written by Naval Officers upon the subject propounded to them, have caused me very great satisfaction. Certainly, it cannot be said that the subject of that Essay, "On the best method of providing an efficient force of Officers and Men for the Navy, including the Reserves," is not wide enough to tax the powers of Naval Officers; and I believe it does them every credit, that so many of them have grappled with so large a subject, and have done it so concisely as is required, I understand, by the rules of the competition, which limit the paper to so many pages. Of course it is quite impossible for me, not having seen these Essays, to express an opinion upon them; but I am satisfied that the Institution could not have found better men than the three gallant Officers who were good enough to be referees, and who, I doubt not, have made a proper and just selection from among those Officers who sent in Essays.

As regards what fell from my friend, Sir John Hay, as to the assumed timidity and want of inclination on the part of Naval Officers to write, I do not think that the response, given to the offer made by the Institution, of a medal for this Essay, bears out his view, because it appears to me that Officers of all ranks of the Service, and one, I am glad to see, of the rank of a sub-lieutenant, have expressed their opinions upon the widest and broadest part of Naval Administration. Therefore, I do not really suppose that it can be imagined any Officers have thought that the expression of their opinion upon Naval matters in a proper manner—a manner which they would always be inclined to adopt in writing upon such subjects—would be likely to receive rebuke or discouragement from superiors. As regards Officers who have written Essays and delivered lectures during the course of the year, one Officer, Captain Long, has since been appointed to a ship and is now in command. Therefore, I cannot think that there is any apprehension that temperate and deliberate discussion upon these matters could be received with discouragement from the Board of the Admiralty. On the contrary, I endorse what fell from my gallant friend, Sir Cooper Key, on this subject, that the Admiralty are anxious to see Officers, of whatever rank in the Service, thinking about their profession, and, as Sir John Hay very properly said, bringing what they have thought out on the subject to the test of writing. Times are changing rapidly, and have changed rapidly during the last 20 years, since I first had civilian connection with the Navy, and no one who pays attention to the subject and feels interest in the English Navy, can fail to see that the present days are different to the old days, and that perhaps, more than ever, it is necessary for men to think upon the first principles of many parts of their profession, and to put those thoughts carefully down, in order that they may be tested by argument and examination, on the part of others, who may perhaps differ from them upon professional questions. I have only, gentlemen, one other observation to make, and that is that it gave Mr. Childers, the Secretary of State for War, and myself, very great pleasure to support in writing the representation made on behalf of this Institution, in respect to some new site, in the event of the present site being required for public offices. As you probably know, there is no immediate proposal, nor indeed do I think it is likely that there will ultimately be any proposal to occupy the site of this building for public offices. The plan which has been now approved by the Government is, to place the new public offices on the other side of Whitehall; but it is possible, indeed probable, that the Crown property on this side of Whitehall will ultimately be occupied by buildings of other descriptions: and then supposing that the site of this building is required for such purposes, it will be necessary for this Institution to represent its condition to the Treasury, and to ask the Treasury to carry out the intention which I believe has been expressed before, and to give the Institution and its wants their most favourable consideration. All I can say is this, if I should happen to be in my present office when that time arrives, the Institution may rely on my best support of its interests. I feel quite satisfied that whoever may happen to be in the position of the First Lord of the Admiralty, will take the same course; and therefore that this Institution need not be at all afraid of its interests not being heartily, and I hope effectually, supported by those who may happen to be at the head of the Naval and Military Departments of the State.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM DURING 1882.

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*Where London is the place of Publication, the word London is omitted.
Where no size of Volume is mentioned, the Work is in 8vo.
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N.B.—This book was the property, and is partly in the handwriting of Capt. the Hon. Lionel Smythe (afterwards Lord Strangford), 23rd Regt. of Foot, who served throughout the American War of Revolution, and who was the greater part of the time A.D.C. to his kinsman, Earl Percy.

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26. Chelsea Hospital — Accounts for 1879-80.

30. Courts-Martial, &c.—Return of, in 1879.

42. Retirement Expenses—Sum Expended for Half-Pay, Pensions, and Retirements of Military Officers in 1878-9.

44. Army, 1880-81 — Supplementary Estimate.

45. Indian Home Charges—Estimate of Sum required to be Voted in Aid of Army Estimates for 1881-82.

46. Army Estimates for the year 1881-82 (with Index).

48. Fortifications (Defences Loan, 1879-80)—Account relative to.

51. Colonies — Statements showing Amounts included in the Estimates for.

52. Variation of Numbers, &c.—Statement and Explanations respecting.

71. Appropriation Account and Statement of Surpluses and Deficits for 1879-80.

77. Battalions of the Line—Number of, at Home and Abroad, since the Indian Mutiny.

98. Indian Home Charges—Appropriation Account for 1879-80.

103. Army, 1881-2—Vote (A.)—Revised Estimate.

106. Military Forces Localization—Account for 1879-80.

129. Afghan War—(Grant in Aid)—Estimate for 1880-81.

137. Revised Pages of Estimate—Vote 1, Appendix No. 2—Regimental Pay.

144. First Commissions—Return relative to (except Commissions in

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the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers)—since 1871.

145. Summary Punishments — Draft Rules proposed to be made.

157. Manufacturing Establishments—Accounts for 1879-80.

161. Ordnance Committee—General Instructions for the Guidance of.

164. War in South Africa (Vote of Credit) — (Griqualand West)—Appropriation Account for 1879-80.

165. War in South Africa—(Vote of Credit) — (Sikukuni Expedition and Transvaal Occupation)—Appropriation Account for 1879-80.

166. War in South Africa (Vote of Credit)—Appropriation Account for 1879-80.

167. Officers' Retirement—Return relative to.

214. Military Prisoners (Ireland) — Number of, Convicted of Breaches of Discipline during 1880.

223. Machine Guns—Report of the Result of Recent Experiments at Shoeburyness.

243. Drafts sent to India—Return respecting, 1878 to 1880.

246. Scotch Recruits—Return relative to.

290. War Office (Study of French)—Correspondence respecting.

305. Fortifications, &c.—Account relative to, to 31 March, 1881.

306. Military Savings Banks—Accounts for 1879-80.

311. Military Services (Special Rewards)—Return of, given to Officers, since 1835

357. 1881-82—Supplementary Estimate.

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- 363. Commissariat and Ordnance Store Officers—Names of, Retired under Warrant of 31 January, 1880.
- 368. Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual) Act, 1881—Rules for Summary Punishment made under.
- 398. Afghan War (Grant in Aid)—Estimate for 1881–82.
- 412. African and Afghan Wars—Number of Officers and Men killed and wounded, 1875 to 1880, also the Cost of the Wars.
- [2749] South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of.
- [2754] South Africa—Despatch containing Instructions addressed to Governor Sir H. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
- [2755] South Africa—Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Basutoland (*with Maps*).
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- [2783] South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of.
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- [2786] Yeomanry Cavalry—Return of, in 1880.
- [2791] Re-organization—Report of a Committee on, with Evidence and Appendices.
- [2792] Organization—Reports and other Documents relating to.
- [2793] Territorial Regiments—Report on the Formation of, as proposed by Colonel Stanley's Committee.
- [2794] Transvaal—Despatches transmitting Proclamations issued by the Boer Leaders and by Sir W. Owen Lanyon.
- [2811] Afghanistan (No. 2)—Papers relating to the Occupation of Kandahar.
- [2816] Ordnance Corps—Report of Committee and Evidence, &c.
- [2817] Short Service System—Report of Committee.
- [2819] Volunteer Corps—Annual Return of, dated 1 November, 1880 (8vo.)

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- [2821] South Africa—Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Basutoland.
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 200. Italy, east coast:—Ortona to the
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 155. Italy, west coast:—Gulf of Spezia.
 449. Mediterranean sea.
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 280. Newfoundland, east coast:—Notre
 Dame Bay.
 2866. North America, east coast:—
 Winyah Bay and Georgetown
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 SECTION 9.
 553. South America, east coast:—Cape
 dos Bahias to Tova Island.

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800. South America, east coast :—Formosa to Pernambuco.
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477. South America, west coast :—Trinidad channel.

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691. Africa, west coast :—Isles do Los to Sherbro Island.

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2160. China Sea :—Carinata Strait.

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